

Real Whigs

AMALGAMATION OF THE NATIVE AMERICANS AND WHIGS.

PERSECUTION OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Union of the Whig and Native American parties in the cities of Philadelphia and New York.

The whig, *alias* the federal party, have always had an instinctive hatred of the naturalized citizen. They have embraced every occasion to denounce and persecute him. Out of this feeling of hatred grew up the alien and sedition laws, under the reign of John Adams. Federalism then, through the instrumentality of those laws, persecuted those noble-hearted Irishmen and Germans who sought an asylum in this country from the oppressions of Europe. Federalism then united with the despotic rulers of the old world to crush the spirit of liberty which pervaded the breasts of those noble sons of Erin, and of the land of De Kalb, who fled to this land of liberty and equal laws for protection. When the democratic party got into power, by the election of Jefferson to the presidency, those odious laws restricting the liberty of the naturalized citizen were obliterated from the statute-books. They were all repealed. The federalists, however, did not give up their designs. Though the laws were repealed, the hatred of the Irishman and the German still rankled in their bosoms. They fell upon new expedients to carry out that design. They knew, so odious had become the name of federalism, that they could not give head and success to their persecutions under that cognomen; they consequently changed their party name from time to time, almost periodically, to effect their object. The old monster federalism, finding herself detected whatever name she assumed, at last stole the consecrated name of whig, and even decorated herself off in the habiliments of the democracy. That dress ill-became her, however. The cloven foot of the old harriidan was soon detected. She now seeks, under the name of "democratic whig," to enforce her malevolent designs against the naturalized citizens. The hatred of them, which possessed her heart in the infancy of this republic, has been nurtured there ever since, until it has grown to maturity, and assumed a most venomous character. So impatient are that party to enforce their proscription of the Germans and Irish, that they commence it before even they reach the goal of power long sought by them. They beat the honest Germans from the polls for exercising the rights of franchise guaranteed to them by the laws and the constitution. Witness their butchery of the Germans in Louisville, Kentucky. The place where the polls were held in that city presented more the aspect of a slaughter-yard—some forty Germans having been mangled and murdered with bludgeons—than the place where freemen resort, under the law, to give force to their opinions through the ballot-box. Instance the murder in Baltimore of a German by a Clay Glee Club. This act was done almost by the light of day, in the public streets. Read the account given of it in the Republican of that city:

From the Baltimore Republican.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE AND MURDER.—Last night about 9 o'clock a most foul murder was committed at the corner of Bond and Lancaster streets, under the following circumstances: A German democrat, named John Henry Krager, who resides at No. 76 Bond street, near Aliceanna street, left the house of Mr. John Uhlhorn, with a bucket, to obtain water at the pump in the neighborhood. While getting the water, a party of persons, armed with clubs, passed him, hurrahing for Clay, Frelinghuysen, and Pratt; at which he hurried for Polk in an inoffensive manner, and with a perfect good feeling; whereupon he was most BRUTALLY ATTACKED WITH CLUBS AND BLUDGEONS, AND BEATEN IN A MOST

FEROCIOUS AND HORRIBLE MANNER, and, when left, the party supposed him to be dead: he was taken into the house, and died in about twenty minutes. The party, after committing this horrible murder, crossed over to the opposite side of the street, where they furiously assailed Michael Baum, who was much beaten; also William Swallingburg, who, besides being beaten, was shot in the hip with a pistol ball; and William Tatinghas, who was so much beaten that it is supposed he will die during the day. The party then proceeded further down Lancaster street, where another person (a carpenter, whose name we did not learn) was assailed and beaten at his own door, because he was known to be a democrat. A sailor, named James Buck, was also dreadfully beaten by the same party. Henry Kehnemann, Thames street, two doors from Caroline, also much beaten. These deeds in human form, we understand, before these horrible outrages were perpetrated, grossly assailed some of our most respectable democratic citizens, by stopping in front of their dwellings, giving forth their hideous groans. Ladies, too, whose husbands were absent, were most wantonly insulted by demoniac yells.

We hope that all the necessary measures will be taken to bring these desperate villains to justice. Where were the officers of the law during these proceedings? Where? We have heard that a watchman was called upon, who refused to give his aid in rescuing those who were attacked. We have seen the bludgeons with which the murders were no doubt committed; no one but a desperado would carry such.

The young man Krager, who was murdered, bore an excellent character, and was very quiet and inoffensive in his manners.

Since writing the above, we have been informed that James Buck, sailor, is dead.

The democracy turned out *en masse* to honor the dead, by attending the remains to the grave the next day. But need we write any further to show that the whigs hate, persecute, and even murder the naturalized citizen? Below you will read further evidence of it. The whigs have denied, until they find that denial will not further serve them, that their principles and those of the natives are identical. Witness the amalgamation in Philadelphia between these parties. In the late contest in Philadelphia for Governor, members of Congress, and State Legislature, the whigs made an agreement with the natives. These were the conditions of the bond. That the whigs, on their part, were to vote for Levin, the editor of the native American paper, and one of the leaders of the recent dreadful and sanguinary mob in that city, (where so many Germans and Irish were murdered,) and two other native candidates for Congress, and the native candidates for the State Legislature and mayor of the city; and the "natives," on their part, were to vote for Markle, the whig candidate for Governor. The natives complied with their agreement. The consequence was, that Markle, the whig candidate for governor, received six thousand majority in the county and city of Philadelphia, where the democrats should have received one thousand majority. The whigs complied with their bargain thus far. They elected Levin and another native candidate to Congress, and failed in the third one. The democrats were too strong in the county for whigs and natives together, and re-elected Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. The whigs cheated the natives out of the mayor, however. They were afraid to give the native party (who they say conducted the late mob) possession of the power and patronage of that great city. They openly say that they could "trust Levin in the halls of Congress, although he has been indicted by the grand jury as the prime mover of the mob;" yet they could not think of giving up the city to his party. After this, it will be vain to attempt a denial of the union of the natives and whigs in Philadelphia.

In New York, too, at the last mayor's election, the whigs and natives voted together. The whig

party there had always voted 21,000; but in that election, their candidate for mayor received only 5,000 votes, the other 16,000 having voted, according to agreement, for the native candidate for mayor; they also elected a majority of the natives to the board of council. The natives have possession of all the patronage of that city. They have proscribed every naturalized citizen from office, and put in office none but whigs and natives. The democratic vote in that election was as large as usual.

The New York papers of October 16 inform the people of the Union that the whigs and native Americans have formed another amalgamation; by which the whigs are to vote for the native candidates for Congress, on condition that the natives will vote for Mr. Fillmore, the whig candidate for Governor, and for Henry Clay for the presidency. The whigs are now exulting over this amalgamation. But in this the union democracy see the seeds of death to the whig party. The democracy will succeed in that State, as they have succeeded in Pennsylvania. Shunk, the democratic candidate for Governor, was elected by more than 5,000 majority. Polk's majority in that State will be 10,000 at least. The democracy will overwhelm federalism and nativism combined, in New York, as they have done in Pennsylvania. Not only the naturalized citizens, but patriots of all parties, should aid in frustrating the designs of such a union. We believe they will. Below will be found evidence of whig feeling towards naturalized citizens:

Further proof of whig intolerance:

From the Augusta (Me.) Age.

WHIGERY AND NATIVE AMERICANISM.

These terms have become synonymous; and since the recent events in several of our large cities, must have become intolerably odious to our Irish and German fellow-citizens. Let such read the following article from the Bay State Democrat:

WHIGS vs. IRISHMEN.

There is no period in the history of our country, since the adoption of the constitution, that the whigs have not manifested a deadly hatred towards foreigners, and Irishmen particularly. The alien law enacted by the federalists, now called whigs, is, or ought to be, familiar to every Irishman. From that time may be dated a concentrated, fixed, determined opposition to the poor, persecuted, proscribed, and oppressed Irishmen, by the whigs. It is utterly impossible for human language to express in adequate terms the cruel and barbarous treatment Irishmen have ever received from the political party in this country now called whigs. Listen to a few extracts from their press, and their orators. I commence with their leading press in the New England States. It breathes the true spirit of whigery:

"Mr. Van Buren's adherents have strong hopes, with the aid of ALIEN VAGABONDS, and illegal voters, they will carry the city of New York."—*Boston Atlas*, October 8, 1840.

"The American people are in fair way of being controlled by foreigners, ignorant, superstitious, and brutal; and of all foreigners that come to this country, the lower class of Irish are least capable of exercising the privileges of freemen. With them, freedom means unrestrained insolence, and the liberal use of whiskey and shillalah. The hope of enlightening their understandings is utterly vain. The American people must now right themselves, and produce, as soon as possible, an alteration of the naturalization laws."—*Albany (whig) Daily Advertiser*.

"HAD I THE POWER, I WOULD ERECT A GALLOW'S UPON EVERY WHARF IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND HANG EVERY D—D IRISHMAN AS FAST AS THEY COME ON SHORE."—*Matthew L. Davis*.

This declaration was publicly made by Davis, in the city of Washington, upon the receipt of the news of the glorious democratic victory in the city of New York.

"The children of bigoted Catholic Ireland, like the frogs that were sent as a plague against Pharaoh, have come into our homes, bed chambers, ovens, and kneading-troughs. The Irish, when they arrive among us, are too idle and vicious to clear and cultivate land, but dump themselves down in our large villages and towns, crowding the meaner sort of tenements, and filling them with wretchedness, filth, and disease. In a political point of view, what are they but mere cattle."—*Troy Whig*.

From the Bucyrus (Ohio) whig paper.

"Look at our village, how it is disgraced by these little nuisances, known by the name of groceries, all kept by the dirty Dutch, who are unfit for anything decent. In fact, our country is cursed by a horde of foreign beggars, the filthy outpourings of besotted Germany. Down with them and their abominable works of iniquity. Let us elect a man who despises, abhors, and repudiates breweries, groceries, cider presses, and all other disgraceful Dutch practices. Just look, for a moment, at this portion of our population—they come among us beggars—one starts a grocery in the lower end of Main street, one at the public square, where death and ruin are dealt out at three cents a glass.

"Show me a Dutchman, if you can, who is in favor of any good. Not one. They are enemies of our government—unfit for anything moral—DEBAUCHED DRUNKARDS—A PEST TO SOCIETY—let them be kept down."

Irishmen! true-hearted sons of the "Emerald Isle," what think you of a party, the members of which give utterance to such sentiments as are sanctioned in the foregoing quotations? Your enemy is before you. It is the British whig party. Will you lend the most feeble aid to elevate to power the candidates of a party who heap upon you the vilest epithets, impugn your motives, and conduct, and endeavor to slur, and ridicule your religion? would deprive you of all your civil, social, and religious rights? Irishmen, reflect seriously upon these things.

AN OLD GUARD.

NATIVE AMERICANISM.

A straightforward course, would not subserve the purposes of the whigs. Governed by no honest principle, but for and against everything that can secure them a vote, it is not wonderful that they should now attempt to deny their connection with native Americanism, or that the Gazette should charge its origin upon the democracy. But it is of no avail. Citizens of foreign birth have never found favor with the whig party, unless they submit to be its tools. They will court, flatter, and fawn upon them before an election; but there has been a steady progression on the part of the whigs towards depriving them of those rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the constitution: while the democratic party, from the outset, has sought to make this the home of the oppressed of all nations. While the one has sought to curtail their rights and privileges, the other has endeavored to maintain them unimpaired. Let us look at the facts.

Under the administration of Gen. Washington,

the period of probation before a foreigner was permitted to become a citizen, was 5 years. As soon as the federal party under John Adams came into power, the time was extended to 14 years. When the democratic party came into power under Mr. Jefferson, the time was again restored to 5 years, on the recommendation of Mr. Jefferson. Again, during the administration of Mr. Adams, the justly odious alien law was passed, by which the liberty of every foreigner was placed in the hands of John Adams, who was authorized at his mere will to send them out of the country, imprison them, or require bonds for their appearance. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were indefatigable in their efforts for the repeal of this law. They prepared resolutions for the legislature of Kentucky and Virginia, denouncing the law, which were adopted by those States. Innumerable petitions were presented to Congress for its repeal, but the federal majority refused. So determined were they on this point, that they would not even allow speakers to be heard in favor of the repeal, but coughed, or talked them down. The great political revolution of 1800, which overthrew the federal party, and gave the power to the democracy, put an end to this proscriptive federal measure. But these were not all of the acts of the federal party while in power. Rufus King was then the American minister at the court of St. James. A large number of the Irish State prisoners had made arrangements to come to America, but Mr. King refused assent. Thus Emmet, Nevin, and Sampson, and a host of others, were, for a time, prohibited from fleeing from the persecution of England, while others from that interference were consigned to an ignominious death. We have before us the proceedings of a federal meeting held many years ago in Albany, in which the conduct of Rufus King on this subject was applauded, and Mr. Emmet and the Hibernian Society of New York bitterly denounced, because they would not unite in the support of one inimical to them. Among the actors in this meeting were some of the present whigs. And we have likewise before us the proceedings of a democratic meeting held at the same place and on the same subject, in which the conduct of this same Rufus King is severely denounced, and that of Mr. Emmet and the Hibernian Society of New York approved. Again, the Hartford convention proposed, as the result of their deliberations, among other things, an amendment to the constitution, that no naturalized citizen should be capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States. By the influence of federalists the provision in the constitution of this State restricting the office of governor to native-born citizens was retained. But coming down to a time within the recollection of all, what do we see? The same course on the part of the whigs and democrats. Persecution of them by the former, and defence of them by the latter. In February, 1840, John T. Stuart, the federal member from Illinois, presented petitions in Congress for the total repeal of all naturalization laws. Innumerable petitions of the same character were presented at the same time, but it is asserted that in every instance they emanated from whig sources.

On the 6th of May, 1840, the Baltimore democratic convention passed the following resolution:

Resolved; That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned by the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed

of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book."

In contradistinction to the above from a democratic convention, see what a whig convention says, quoted from the Albany Evening Journal:

Resolved, That the county of Albany is decidedly a whig county, and so manifests itself at the annual elections when the native inhabitants are not overpowered by the hordes of foreigners who, brought up as slaves in their own country, know not the feelings and duties of freemen in this."

The Albany Daily Advertiser (then edited by Rufus King, the grandson of the one already mentioned) used the following language:

"The American people must now right themselves, and produce, as soon as possible, an alteration in our naturalization laws."

Again:

"It is no new opinion with us, as our readers well know, not one hastily adopted, that no man of foreign birth should be admitted to the political rights of an American citizen."

This same Rufus King is now one of the editors of the Evening Journal.

The Courier and Enquirer (edited by Webb, who rebaptized the federal party and gave it the name of whig) says:

"We can discover no security against the threatened danger BUT IN THE REPEAL OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS. * * Let our native American population meet in their respective wards, and resolve that they will not support for any office whatever a candidate who does not pledge himself to use all honorable means to insure an immediate repeal of our naturalization laws."

Mayor Clark, the whig chief magistrate of New York, used the following language in a message to the common council of that city:

"I deem it my duty to inform the common council that it is my intention hereafter, to require and demand TEN DOLLARS a head on each emigrant who lands on our shores."

Again:

"Our naturalization laws should be immediately repealed, and the term to qualify them to vote or hold of office, should require a residence of 25 years in our country."

"The native American whig association in the city of New York" addressed the people of the State, from which we take the following extract:

"We solemnly resolve to oppose the election or appointment of any but American citizens to office, and henceforward use our united efforts and unsparing zeal to procure such alteration in the naturalization laws as shall exclude from the right of suffrage all foreigners who come into our country."

A petition was got up at the same time, asking for the entire repeal of all naturalization laws, and every signer without exception was a whig.

Such too were the character of the petitions last winter presented by Mr. Archer and Mr. Adams. Mr. Archer, in presenting the petition, said, "When that party (the whigs) should come into power, which would give effect to views of sound policy, I

will myself introduce some measure such as the memorialists justly concluded had become necessary.

Again he says:

"At the ensuing session of Congress I will set the ball in motion."

Again, in concert with Mr. Archer, the Courier and Enquirer says:

"The naturalization laws must be changed, and the time extended to 21 years."

The New York American, a whig print, edited by the son of the first named Rufus King, and the father of the last one, says:

"CITIZENSHIP.—We honor the manliness with which Mr. Archer, a senator from Virginia, meets the question presented by the memorials from Philadelphia, for extending the term of probation for foreigners, before they can become naturalized, to twenty-one years.

"We agree in opinion with the Philadelphia memorialists, and with Mr. Archer, and are always ready to aid, as far as we may, in the alteration of the naturalization law."

"ALTERATION OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.—It is now pretty certain that this question will enter into our next congressional elections. As soon as it comes up, we are prepared to meet it, and will array ourselves in favor of increasing the term to twenty-one years."—*Pottsville (Pa.) Whig Journal*. The Pittsburgh Daily American, a whig print, says:

"There are few good whigs but are friendly to the principles of this party, and will, at the proper time, carry them out."

The Sandusky Clarion, a federal paper, says, in speaking of foreigners being refused the right of citizenship:

"Suppose they (foreigners) did complain: who would regard it?"

The Albany Daily Advertiser (whig) took the same course; but, at the suggestion of Thurlow Weed that it might injure the cause of Mr. Clay, he consented to drop the subject, and take it up again when the whigs should come into power, as suggested by senator Archer.

And these are the feelings and views of Mr. Clay. Witness his denunciation of O'Connell, and his abuse of the democratic party in admitting Michigan into the Union, because foreigners were permitted to vote.

But we will not spend further time in quoting the declarations of federalists or the whig press. What we have given is quite sufficient to set this matter at rest. In relation to the party in New York, it is sufficient to look at the vote on mayor last spring to show its character. The whig party numbered 20,000 votes in 1842.

Last spring but - - - 5,118

The Native American vote was - - - 24,000

And the democratic vote about as usual, 20,947

Here were more than 15,000 whigs who voted in a body for the native candidate. At the time it was treated by the whigs as a triumph over the democracy. The Evening Express (whig) announced it, as did also other whig presses in different parts of the country. Again: the native candidate was, and always has been, a whig; and all the appointments to office by the native board have been from the whig ranks. The leaders of the "natives," then, are whigs, as they also are in Philadelphia. It is not many years since the whigs of this county were called to vote for Peter Sken Smith for Congress. The same man is now a native leader at Philadel-

phia, and is in communication with senator Archer and has ever been a whig. So are Captain Jack Levin, and others, who were conspicuous in the late horrible "native" riots at Philadelphia. All are whigs; and not a solitary name has been named who was ever identified with the democracy.

Too, the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, "all the 'native' leaders are whigs." Will the whigs tell after this of the democracy originating the "Native American party?" The falsehood is too glaring to be credited. The great length to which we have extended this article prevents our saying anything about the bigoted and intolerant character of "nativeism," but it is useless. It has traced its course in blood.

NATIVE AMERICANISM—PROOF OF ITS ORIGIN.

We have hitherto expressed our belief that native Americanism was the offspring of old federalism, and that the whig party cherished it with all the love which their fathers bore it. For this honest expression we have been denounced as a liar. We ground our assertion upon the following testimony:

The alien laws of the elder Adams.

The resolution of the Hartford convention.

The petitions presented by John Quincy Adams, praying that the time before which a man should not be naturalized might be extended to twenty-one years.

The declaration of Mr. Archer, a whig senator from Virginia, that he would make every effort to secure the passage of such a law.

The charge of Horace Greeley, made in April last, that the fact of the whigs supporting the native American ticket would render the defeat of the whig ticket certain.

We made the charge because—

James Watson Webb said that Greeley himself had voted the native American ticket.

Because William L. Stone, another whig editor of New York, was a candidate for office on the native ticket.

Because Mr. Clay endeavored to deprive foreigners of pre-emption rights.

Because Colonel Jack, Levin, and others, who addressed the native meetings in Philadelphia previous to the outbreaks which drenched the streets of that city in the blood of her citizens, are personally known to ourselves as whigs, Jack having been twice before the whig party of this district as a candidate for a congressional nomination.

Because 16,000 whigs in the city of New York voted the native ticket.

Because a whig member of Congress (Mr. Wethered, of Maryland) insulted Mr. Owen of Indiana, and told him he had no business to speak on the tariff question, because he was but a naturalized citizen.

Because there is not one democratic statesman who has not expressed his utter abhorrence of these measures.

Let the German, the Frenchman, and the Irishman, remember that Henry Clay, in the Senate of the United States, denounced them; and declared himself to be opposed to allowing them the benefit of the pre-emption laws.